FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1841. [NO. 1276.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

[illegible] $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents [illegible] the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to [illegible] of insertions desired, or they will [illegible] till forbid, and charged accordingly. [illegible] the Editor must be post paid.

CHOICE PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.

T[illegible] as Surviving Partner of the late [illegible] C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the [illegible] last will of the late Peter J. Mallett, [illegible] at Public Auction, at the Town House, [illegible] day of December, all the

REAL ESTATE

[illegible] to that concern, consisting of [illegible] or parcels of Wood Land, laid [illegible] is of easy access, and not [illegible] and a half miles from the Market [illegible] The land is unusually well timbered, and [illegible] surveyed and [illegible] out by Col. [illegible] a map of the same, and will [illegible] to any person desirous to purchase, [illegible] at my Counting Room on [illegible]

[illegible] valuable Property, opposite the [illegible] at present occupied by E. J. Hale [illegible]

[illegible] commodious and conveniently [illegible] next door to the Bank of the [illegible]

[illegible] unimproved Lots on Gillespie [illegible] the property at present occupied by [illegible] On these lots is a fine growth of [illegible]

[illegible] unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

[illegible] improved Lot, opposite the resi[illegible]

[illegible] Dwelling, situated on [illegible] containing a[illegible]

[illegible] 30 acres, unimproved, on [illegible] and East side of Gilles[illegible]

[illegible] from the town, I will at the [illegible] DWELLING on [illegible] description.

[illegible] valuable SUMMER RE[illegible] which are some of the finest [illegible] in the State.

[illegible] will be allowed on the said Pro[illegible] giving bond with satisfactory [illegible] interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.
[illegible] 1841. 75ts

Clock and Watch Repairing.

BENJAMIN PYLE

W[illegible] respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the above business in this place. He has a fine assortment of Watch materials, and is prepared to do all kind [illegible] in the very best manner. From [illegible] his business, he feels confident [illegible] attention to all those who may favor [illegible] custom.

[illegible] a distance will be punctually [illegible] according to order.

[illegible] the Lafayette Hotel.
[illegible] 1841. 75tf

DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner,

H[illegible] a fresh and General Supply [illegible] which he offers low [illegible]

[illegible] Almonds, new crop Bunch Raisins, [illegible] Butter Crackers, Starch, [illegible] Cheese, Scotch Herrings, Race Ginger [illegible] Currants and Seidlitz Powders, [illegible] and Saltpetre, Spanish and [illegible] Snuff, Scotch ditto, [illegible] Camphor, Windsor [illegible] Soap, Rose and Cologne Water, Oil [illegible] Peppermint, Oil of Cinnamon and [illegible] Peppermint, British Oil, Opodeldoc, &c. [illegible] of Cordials, Port and Madeira [illegible] Brandy, Jamaica Rum, and Holland [illegible] assortment of TOYS, &c. &c.

N. B.—Country Merchants and others wishing to [illegible] by wholesale or [illegible] to their advantage to call. The [illegible] of Candies is 25 cents per lb.—retail [illegible] per lb.
[illegible] 10, 1841. 75 6w

For Sale.

A [illegible] NEGRO WOMAN, accustomed to [illegible] A preference will be given to a [illegible] in this or an adjoining County. [illegible] this Office for information.
[illegible] 1841. 75tf

Notice.

W[illegible] at the late residence of Benj'n [illegible] on Tuesday the 7th day of December [illegible] the highest bidder,

[illegible] Corn,
[illegible] Cotton,
[illegible] of Wheat, Oats, Fodder, and
[illegible]
[illegible] Stock of Cattle and Sheep,
[illegible] Horses,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
[illegible] of Farming Tools,
[illegible] pounds of Pork,
[illegible] Hogs,
Two Wagons and Gear,

[illegible] with many other articles. The Sale [illegible] from day to day. A credit will be [illegible] giving bond with two or more [illegible] securities.

FRANKLIN DUMAS, } *Executors.*
CLEMENT MARSHALL, }
[illegible] 1841. 75-ts.

Notice.

M[illegible] Catharine McKinnon, having left my [illegible] board, all persons are warned not to [illegible] my account, as I am determined not to [illegible] contracts.

his
MURDOCH × McKINNON,
mark.
(Mark's Creek.)
[illegible] *County, N. C. Nov. 1, 1841.* 75-3w

Land for Sale.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, at my Store at Alfordsville, on the 1st day of December next, One Hundred Acres of Land on Ashepole Swamp, adjoining the Lands of John Purcell, Jr., James D. Bridges, Robert Bullard, and others. The land is among the best quality in this county. Terms, $500 cash, or a good note at 90 days, payable at either of the Banks at Fayetteville. A liberal credit will be given for the balance.

GILES S. McLEAN.
Robeson county, N. C., Nov. 6, 1841. 75ts.

Stop Thief!

STOLEN from the stable of the Subscriber, on the night of the 3d instant, a chesnut sorrel HORSE, belonging to Burrill Dawson, with flax mane and tail, blaze in his face, had a strap round his neck which he had worn for six years, and the mark of which will remain if the strap is removed by the thief. He is 15 or 16 years old, in good condition, and is a good work horse. Any information furnished to Burrill Dawson or the subscriber, at Averasborough Post Office, will be thankfully received, and all reasonable expenses for apprehending the horse or thief paid before the property is removed.

JOHN G. KING.
Cumberland County, Nov. 6. 75-2wpd.

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of transacting the above business. They are well prepared with large Warehouses, Wharf, &c., for the reception of Produce and Goods of all kinds. Every attention will be given to business in this line. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Reference—J. Patton and Son, Philadelphia. Woodhull and Minturns, N. York. Wm. Patton, Charleston, S. C.

L. S. YORKE & CO.

They have in Store, for Sale, on reasonable terms,

30 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
30 do. Porto Rico do.
12 do. St. Domingo do.
100 kegs cut Nails,
100 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
35 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
10 bbls. Imitation Brandy,
100 casks Lime.

Wilmington, October 23. 72-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, Ten Thousand a Year, complete in one vol.; Memoirs of Margaret Davidson, Washington Irving's last work; Irving's complete Works; Philip's Life of Dr. Milne; Brownlee's Christian Father at Home; The Table of the Lord; Bishop Meade's Prayers; Wilmer's Episcopal Manual; James's Anxious Inquirer; Hannah More's complete Works; Sketches of the Fair Sex; Rolla's Children's Books; Language of Flowers; Flora's Lexicon; Albums; Splendid copies of Byron, in 1 or 8 volumes; Brookes's Universal Gazetteer, &c.

Oct. 25. E. J. HALE.

Taken up,

IN Anson county, by Alexander McKay, a sorrel HORSE, with a white face, supposed to be 16 or 17 years of age, valued at 20 dollars.

Strayed before me, Straymaster of Anson County.

JAMES STREATER, *Ranger.*
Morven, N. C., Oct. 30. 74-3wpd.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES.

ALL the Messages and Inaugural Addresses, of all the Presidents, from Washington down to Tyler, and including the Message of the latter at the late Extra Session,—an invaluable book to politicians.—for sale by E. J. HALE.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

Splendid Schemes for November.

J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

50,000 Capital.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 10, for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, the 20th of November, 1841.

15 drawn Nos. in each Package of 26 Tickets, containing the following

GRAND PRIZES!

$50,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,000, $1,277, 2 Prizes of $3,000, 50 of $1,000, 50 of $500, 50 of $400, 100 of $250, 198 of $200, &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75
Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of Packages of		26 Whole	Tickets	$190 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half	do	95 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter	do	47 50
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighth	do	23 75

$40,000.

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class P, for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 27th of November, 1841.

GRAND SCHEME.

$40,000! $10,000! $6,737! 2 Prizes of $5,000, 5 of 2,000, 10 of 1,500 20 of $1,000, 30 of $500, 40 of $300, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		25 Whole	Tickets	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half	do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter	do	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries,—address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

Southern Harmony.

250 Copies, just received, by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 25.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is about to open a Clothing Store in this place, at the Shop on Hay Street formerly occupied by Wm. L. Cofer, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where

READY MADE CLOTHING,

of every description, can be had. My stock has all been made this Fall, under my own direction, and I warrant it to be made in the latest style, and in the most approved manner. I warrant the workmanship to stand as well as if made to order. My stock consists in part of

Beaver & Pilot Cloth Frock & Over Coats,
Dress Coats, of all the latest styles,
Pants and Vests of superior quality,
A good assortment of Fancy Articles, consisting of Shirts, Collars, Bombazine Stocks, Silk Handkerchiefs, Cravats,

And many other articles too tedious to mention.

The Subscriber respectfully solicits a call from Citizens and Strangers, where bargains can be had for Cash.

V. R. PEIRSON.
J. J. BURTON, *Agent.*
Fayetteville, Oct. 27. 73-tf

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at his nurseries in Davidson county, N. C., a large assortment of FRUIT TREES, viz: Apple at 12½ and 15 cents; Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine, &c. at 25 and 37½; Peach at 15 and 18. Also, a selection of the finest ROSES and DAHLIAS, 100 varieties of each. The selection of Fruit Trees consists of the most celebrated American and European Fruits, and are all grafted or inoculated. Trees, &c. will be neatly labelled and safely packed in boxes or bundles and delivered at Fayetteville and elsewhere in good condition, at the usual prices of hauling. From Fayetteville they can be sent to almost any part of the country by the market waggons. Catalogues sent gratis to all applicants, and all communications, (post paid) promptly attended to.

CHARLES MOCK.
Lexington, N. C., October 21, 1841. 74-9w

NOTICE.

HAVING recently purchased the Lands and Bridge on Drowning Creek, heretofore known as Mac Farland's Turnpike Lands, I have now the pleasure of informing the public that the bridge has been thoroughly re-built, and is at present in first rate travelling condition. Said bridge is 28 miles from Fayetteville, 36 miles from Cheraw, via Laurel Hill, and 23 miles from Rockingham, in Richmond county. The roads leading to the bridge are in first rate order. Persons going to market, as well as travellers generally, will find it to their advantage to cross at this bridge, it being the most direct road from Fayetteville to Cheraw or Rockingham.

WILLIAM McLEAN.
Turnpike Bridge, October 12, 1841. 73-3m.

1000 lbs. prime BACON, just received and for sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

SMITH'S SCHOOL BOOKS.

SMITH'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS; English Grammar, and Arithmetic; for sale, wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c. E. J. HALE.
Feb'y 1.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.
January 11, 1841. 32tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by bbl. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 72tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills. 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 12, 1841. 71tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 20, 1841. 72tf

FRESH GOODS.

THE undersigned has now in Store, received by late arrivals from New York, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which are offered for sale for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers:—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 Hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico SUGARS,
125 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 tons Swedes Iron,
200 kegs assorted Nails,
75 boxes 8 x 10 Glass,
3 barrels Putty,
20 crates Crockery and Glass Ware,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
30 boxes Soap,
10 bags Almonds,
10 boxes No. 10 Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
25 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
25 boxes Fur and Wool Hats,
25 cases assorted Shoes and Boots,
15 boxes Stuart's Candy,
20 qr. casks Malaga and other Wines,
20 barrels Loaf Sugar,
5 boxes White Havana Sugar,
10 casks London Porter & Scotch Ale,
100 reams Writing & Wrapping Paper,
50 boxes Spanish Cigars,

Also a general assortment of Medicines, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, with sundry packages of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, and a great variety of other articles, making together a Stock worthy the attention of dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
October 4, 1841. 70tf

State of North Carolina, } ANSON COUNTY. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, after three months from the date hereof, for the re-issue of a Certificate for Twelve Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of William Little, the original of which has been lost.

WILLIAM LITTLE.
October 5, 1841. 71-3mpd

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

ALMANACS FOR 1842.

TURNER & HUGHES',
Farmers and Planters,
Crocket's,
Comic,

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.
October 12, 1841.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 21, 1841. 60-tf.

LOVE'S HOTEL,
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.
April 26, 1841. 4tf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY,

About 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed that he is lurking about town, or probably he may steer his course either South to Alabama, or go to Moore county, about Deep River. The above reward will be paid for taking him and lodging him in the nearest Jail. Billy was formerly the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.

C. J. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45-tf

☞ I will give $25 for legal proof to the conviction of the villain aiding and harboring the above runaway Slave.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE and general assortment of CHAIRS, comprising a great variety of quality and patterns, which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Also, an unusually large and general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of my own manufacture, which I am disposed to sell on terms to suit the times.

JNO. W. BAKER.
November 1, 1841. 74-3m

WANTED,

2000 LBS. DRY BEEF HIDES, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
November 2, 1841. 74-3w

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*
April 6, 1841. 44-tf.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

DEMORALIZING EFFECTS OF LOCO FOCOISM.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

During the years that Locofocoism ran riot among the political and financial institutions of this country, the increase of crime was truly frightful. Nor, although the National Administration has been changed, is the baneful influence of Locofocoism yet at an end. Defalcations and peculations are daily being developed which were commenced in the palmy days of Locofocoism, when nearly every officer of the Government, as well as those moneyed institutions which were under the control of Locofocos, thrust their arms elbow-deep, into the treasure of the nation, or of individuals, as the case might have been. Robberies, to use plain language, unparalleled in number and amount, and which will justly entitle the reign of Locofocoism in this country to be designated in after years as the "age of theft."

So exclusive has been the spread of this demoralizing influence, that there is hardly a city or a town in the Union that cannot point to several instances of the crimes to which we refer, committed by her own citizens. It seems, indeed, as if the genius of peculation had stalked through the whole length and breadth of the land, and made proselytes at every step. In the Post Offices alone, there were found by the present Administration to be more than *three thousand* Locofoco Postmasters defaulters, and the number of defaulters in other branches of the public service as proportionably large. In the Indian Department and Land Offices particularly so—to say nothing of the great peculations of those who took the lead in this robbery of the People, by marching off with two or three hundred thousand dollars apiece.

It was the deep impression made by the corruption and dishonesty of the late administration of public affairs, that, more than other causes, produced on the minds of the People the conviction that a change of rulers was necessary; and they accordingly rose in their might and effected such a change. But to enable the People at large, and the national affairs, to derive any permanent advantages from this change of rulers, it must be perpetuated through a considerable period. The evils which the Locofocos were twelve years in effecting cannot be remedied in a day. Time is necessary to restore the country to its former respectability and prosperity. Hence the necessity, therefore, that exists, and that will continue to exist for years to come, of active and energetic measures—of perfect and efficient organization on the part of the friends of the Constitution, for the great purpose of preserving the country from again falling into the hands of its spoilers. To effect this important object should be considered by every true Whig as a most sacred duty, and paramount to every other earthly consideration.

It is a singular fact that all our pecuniary difficulties, both State and National, have grown out of the exercise of the Veto power. Gen. Jackson vetoed the bill to establish a National Bank, and forthwith his party friends brought into existence hundreds of State Banks—thence followed an expanded currency, and the age of speculation—and, again, these were followed by revulsion and ruins. Gen. Jackson vetoed the bill authorizing an appropriation towards constructing the Maysville turnpike road, and recommended that States should make internal improvements. The States gave heed to the advice, Illinois among the rest; and here we now are in the midst of railroad ruins, State bankruptcy, and general pecuniary distress—all of which can be traced, with unerring certainty, to the exercise of the Veto power.

Sangamo (Ill.) Journal.

Advice.—The following is second-handed, but it's good for all that:—

Young men, learn wisdom. Spend less money than you earn, and you will every day grow richer. Never run in debt, and lawyers and constables will have to become farmers.

FROM THE CRESCENT CITY.

THE TRAVELLER'S STORY.

A party of travellers, we among the number, were seated around a blazing fire, in a tavern upon one of the Alleghany Mountains. The coach had broken down, and perforce we were detained until the next morning.—We had finished a substantial Virginia supper, and each one with his feet on the fender, and a cigar in his mouth, ruminated upon the storm without and the warm cozy comfort within. Each one in his turn told a story or related an anecdote, and at last the joke came round to a hollow-cheeked individual, who until then had remained silent.

"Gentlemen," said he, fixing a piercing grey eye upon one of the company—a Spaniard, who uninvited had drawn his chair up to the fire, "some ten years ago I came near being murdered in this very house."

At this moment the Spaniard got up and was going out of the room, when the narrator arose, and locking the only door in the room, put the key into his pocket, took the Spaniard by the arm, leading him up to an old picture, surmounted by the English coat of arms in gilt work, run his finger along the motto—

"Honi soi qui mal y pense,"

said, displaying at the same time the butt end of a large pistol, "evil be to him who evil thinks." The Spaniard smiled, and said he did not feel well, but the stranger swore that no man should leave the room until he had finished his story. Requesting us not to be amazed at his conduct he proceeded.

"Some ten years ago," said he, "I was travelling over these mountains on horseback, and I stoped at this very house. The landlord was extremely obsequious in attending to my comfort, and after supper he requested me to join him in a bottle of wine. Nothing loth, I consented, and before midnight four empty bottles stood on the table end, and he was acquainted with all my business. I very imprudently remarked, in the course of conversation, that I had a large sum of money in my valise, and he politely informed me that he would take care of it for me until the morning. Although somewhat intoxicated, I did not approve of leaving it in his charge, and wishing him good night, I took my valise in my hand, and retired to bed. After I had undressed, I placed my pistols under my pillow, and carefully, as I thought, examined the room. I laid myself down, and soon sank into a fitful sleep. I suppose it must have been two hours after when I awoke, and collecting my scattered senses, I endeavored to think what I had been about. Suddenly I detected a noise under my bed. What was my horror when I observed a small piece of carpet, stretched along my bedside, moved as though something was under it. A cold perspiration started from every pore; but, thank God, I had presence of mind enough to prepare for the worst. Grasping a pistol in my right hand, and hiding it under the bed clothes, I feigned to be asleep. In an instant afterwards I saw a trap-door, which had been concealed by a carpet, cautiously lifted up, and I beheld my landlord, with a dark lanthorn in his hand, directing his glittering eyes toward me. Still I moved not; but as he turned his back to put the lanthorn on the floor, I fired, and"——

"You killed him, did you not?" shrieked the Spaniard, almost jumping from his seat.

"Silence, till I have finished!" said the stranger, and again he touched the butt end of his weapon. "The instant that I fired, the villain fell! I started up, and merely pulling my overcoat on, snatched the lanthorn that he had dropped, crept cautiously down, with my valise in my hand, to the stable. It was a bright moon-shiny night, and I soon saddled my horse. I galloped ten miles, when I met a party of wagoners, and in their company I returned to the house; but despite of our rigid search, not even as much as the villian's body could be found. When I once put my hand upon him, if it cost me my life, he shall die the dog's death."

The stranger arose, and caught the Spaniard by the throat. Tearing open his shirt-collar, he showed the mark of a wound on his neck! We need say no more. Three weeks after that, Jose Gomez was hanged in the city of Cumberland, upon his own confession of having murdered no less than five travellers in that very room!

Husband and wife ought to pass through life like the sun and new moon which rise and set together. For although the sun sparkles and burns, while the moon shows only the dark side to the world, turning the bright one to her own sun, yet she attracts in a stronger degree than he, influencing weather, growth and fertility. "In this miserable life of disappointment, where our wishes and aims are but steps leading to no real summits, we are soothed only by love, as by some second world; and in the midst of the charnel-house of perishableness, a heart loving and beloved feels the true immortality."

My Part.—The Knoxville Post says, that a postmaster in Illinois, entertaining a dislike to the trouble of keeping accounts according to the rules of the post office, adopted the summary mode of transmitting to the Department the money received, in a blank envelope, with this endorsement upon the back: "Send me what you think is my part."

Let us not expect too much pleasure in this life: no situation is exempt from trouble. The best persons are, no doubt, the happiest; but they, too, have their trials and afflictions.

LETTER FROM GENERAL SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, October 25, 1841.

Gentlemen: I have lately had the honor to receive many letters from as many different States, each propounding, on the part of the writer and his neighbor, nearly the same political interrogatories—to which answers are requested.

The scope of the inquiries is a flattering proof of the interest that some of my countrymen take in the opinions that I have formed on certain great principles of abiding importance to the success of our systems of government; and as I have nothing to conceal, if nothing of value to communicate, I shall at once, without policy or reserve, and in the form of a circular, comply with their several requests.

Party Politics.—Although from an early manhood I have, by the profession of arms in the defence of my country, been thrown out of the arena of party politics, yet I have never ceased to be an attentive observer of public events, and thus, I believe, there has scarcely been a discussion of moment in Congress, within my time, on which I did not form, and modestly but firmly express, a passing opinion.

A mere youth, I felt the liveliest joy when the alien and sedition laws expired in the triumph of Mr. Jefferson. From 1806 I was old enough, by speech and pen, to call for a prompt and energetic redress of our wrongs suffered from Great Britain, under her Orders in Council; the attack on the Chesapeake frigate, and long-continued impressment of our seamen; and when the war of 1812 at length came, I was among the first and longest in the presence of the foe. The insults received from the French Directory—their depredations on our commerce, renewed under Napoleon's decrees (Berlin and Milan) which followed the British Orders in Council, also largely shared in my indignant reprobation.

The Administrations of Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, like that of Mr. Jefferson, had in their respective periods, my humble but hearty approbation; and I have since censured nothing in either but the sale of a part and the dismantling of the remainder of our Navy; the gun-boat system of defence that followed, and the indefinite embargo, which, crippling us for war, by destroying our commerce and finances, and oppressing agriculture, was long continued without redressing one outrage from abroad.

I give this little sketch of the growth of my party feelings or opinions—unimportant, perhaps, except to myself and a few partial friends—to show that, if I have never been a Federalist, in any party sense of the term, so neither have I been a Jacobin, an *impracticable*, or abstractionist, in any sense whatever, but always an old fashioned Republican, devoted to the support of law and order; a Democratic Whig, just as all my family had been Whigs in the great struggle for national freedom and independence.

The Judiciary.—From an early and long-continued study of elementary law, my mind has ever been imbued with deep reverence for the Bench, State and Federal—an independent department in our system of government, and which, holding neither the purse to corrupt nor the sword to terrify, addresses itself only, with the mild force of persuasive reason, to the intelligence and virtue of the whole community. By the Federal Constitution every possible safeguard is provided to shield its Judiciary against fleeting prejudice, political rancor, and party dependence, to which legislators and the Executive are unavoidably, directly, and constantly exposed. Hence, "to the one Supreme Court" is wisely extended, by "appellate jurisdiction," "all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority."

Looking to this express provision, I have always held that when a doubtful question, arising under the Constitution itself, the supreme law of the land, under an act of Congress or a treaty, has once been solemnly adjudicated by that court, the *principle* of the decision ought to be taken by all as definitely settled, unless, indeed, it be upon a rehearing before the same tribunal. This appears to me too clear for disputation; for the court is not only declared to be *supreme*, and hence there can be no bench beyond it; but to Congress is only given the power to constitute *inferior* tribunals. By appeals to the Supreme Court, a settlement was intended to be reached, and anarchy, through a long distraction of the public mind on great questions of Legislative and Executive power, thus rendered impossible. Practically, therefore, for the People, and especially their functionaries, to deny, disturb, or impugn principles thus constitutionally established, strikes me as of evil example, if not of a direct revolutionary tendency, except, indeed, in the case of a judicial decision enlarging power and against liberty; and any dangerous error of this sort can be always easily corrected (and should only be corrected) by an amendment of the Constitution, in one of the modes prescribed by that instrument itself—the organic law of the States *and* the People. Misconstructions of law, other than the Constitution, are yet more readily corrected by amendatory or declaratory acts of Congress.

The Executive Veto.—This, by the framers of the Constitution, could only have been designed, 1. To enable the President to defend his own rightful powers against usurpations on the part of Congress; 2. To enable him to forbid both of legislative infractions of the Constitution; and, 3. To guard the country against other acts of hasty or violent legislation.

It is hardly possible to conceive a case under the first or second of these heads against which the Judiciary—the balance-wheel of the system—does not afford, of itself, all the security that the People can require.

But, without the protection of either the Bench or the Veto, would the Executive Department (become so super-judicial of late years) be too weak to fulfil the strictly executive functions for which it was more particularly created? Or, rather, would not that department still be the most powerful for evil in the Government?

The President is, under the checks of the Constitution and law, rightfully invested with the power of the sword, and he has again and again had that of the purse also. The Houses of Congress, it is true, lay taxes, fix imposts, and regulate the sales of the public domain; but it is he (through his agents) who handles the proceeds. From 1833 to 1836, (to say nothing of the present,) he alone nominated and dismissed all the agents who *kept*, as well as those who collected, distributed, and disbursed the public revenue. The apothegm, *Make us your executor, we care not who are your legislators*, has a frightful application to such small agents and the immense treasure that passes annually through their hands!

The rapid increase and spread of population; the growth of national wealth; the amount of revenue collected and disbursed; the new relations (by the extension of commerce) with foreign countries; the additional appointments at home and abroad; the number and value of contracts—all constantly and necessarily on the increase; a general decay in morals, perhaps as great in Congress as elsewhere; the habit that we have seen prevail during several Presidential terms, of filling public offices with little or no regard to moral standing, have, taken together, already opened to the head of the Government elements of power and corruption which it was impossible for the framers and adopters of the Constitution to foresee or to conceive. Who, at that distant day, for example, ever dreamed of the spectacle which has recently disgusted every honest citizen, of postmasters, mail contractors, land agents, and census-takers, covering the land with Government pamphlets, handbills, and extra gazettes, sufficient (if read) to sap the morals, public and private, of an entire generation!—of the custom-house mercenaries in the large cities, living on the Public, neglecting every duty for party meetings and the polls, and rendering to Power the most bribe-worthy services!—of District Attorneys and Collectors, rambling missionaries, defending every abuse of office—their own the most indecent—in order to maintain power in the hands of their patron! All who have reflected on the foregoing facts must be ready to affirm that *Executive patronage* "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished."

I hope, then, by an early amendment of the Constitution, to see a reduction of the President's veto. The *regulation* of patronage would properly follow.

There can be no good reason why the veto should not be overcome by a bare majority in each House of Congress of all the members elected to it—say, for the benefit of reflection, at the end of ten days from the return of the bill. An amendment to this effect would still leave the President, the general representative of every State and district, armed with the votes of all the members absent at the moment from the respective Houses; and there will always be some members absent from both.

Rotation in office.—The inquiry under this head is not definite in any letter before me. It, however, is presumed to refer, 1st, to Governors and Secretaries of Territories, and *some* of the judges therein, district attorneys, collectors, surveyors and naval officers of the customs, marshals, postmasters, whose commissions amount to a thousand dollars per annum, navy agents, registers and receivers of land offices, surveyors general of lands, and Indian agents, all of whom are by law appointed for a term of four years, but subject, by express enactment, (except the judges,) to be removed at pleasure. 2d. To a high class of civil officers (next to the chiefs) in the Executive Departments at Washington, other high functionaries, foreign ministers, secretaries of legation and consuls, postmasters, whose commissions amount to less than a thousand dollars per annum, superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian sub-agents, &c. all appointed without limitation as to term, yet subject in practice, not by *express* law, to be also removed at pleasure. And, 3d, to the assistants allowed by law to very many of the principals included above—which assistants are generally called clerks—some of them deputies, appraisers, weighers, gaugers, sub-inspectors, storekeepers, light-house-keepers, &c., all appointed, and subject to removal, as under the second head.

I am asked, whether (in my poor opinion) all those functionaries, amounting to many thousands, or any of them, ought to be periodically superseded by original appointments? If yes, when? And if in a part only, which?

We have seen that a great number of offices are filled for a term of years, and more without any limitation as to term. I, however can draw no line of just distinction between the claims of the two classes upon the favor of country or Government.

Premising that regular periodical changes in the subordinate servants of the country, merely for the sake of change, would necessarily swell Executive patronage, already too much swollen, I am obliged to add that I more than doubt on other grounds the policy and justice of such changes. 1. Because, for the able and prompt execution of public business, much official experience, in a great number of particular stations, is known to be necessary. 2. Because many office-holders, appointed under even reckless administrations, (such as we have seen,) will always, after a time, be found of tried integrity and of equal industry and abilities. 3. Because, again, some may be found in a state of honorable poverty, the result no less of stern integrity than of a long and exclusive devotion to the interests of the public; and, 4. Because, to remove such servants, or *not* to re-appoint them at the end of a term, would not only discourage successors in a faithful discharge of duty, but could not fail to outrage the moral sense of entire communities. I speak on this head from what I witnessed, in 1829-'30, of the cruel experiment on a large scale, then made upon the sensibilities of the country, and the mischiefs to the public interests which only ensued.

What I would, therefore, humbly advise is this: To turn out, not only on a change of President, but in any and every week of the year, all office-holders known to be deficient in either honesty, capacity, or industry, and to appoint in their steads men known to possess those qualities. Without an anxious attention to this rule, a Government of the People, resting on virtue and intelligence, cannot long be successfully maintained; for a blind or vicious distribution of enormous patronage would soon, by the force of the highest example, beat down all that is taught in the church, the school-house, and the college.

One Presidential Term.—Of the eight Chief Magistrates that preceded Gen. Harrison—whom a nation yet mourns—the first, third, fourth, fifth and seventh presided over this Union, respectively, two successive terms; the other three but four years each; and every one of the eight, *whilst in office*, became a candidate for a second term.

I consider the sublime example set by *the Father of his Country* in declining a third election, which has been duly followed by four popular Presidents, and would no doubt have been observed with equal good faith by the other three, under like circumstances—as establishing a barrier against a *third* term, as impassable as if it were embodied in the Constitution itself. But I do not consider it respectful to the People, nor otherwise proper in a candidate to solicit favor on a *pledge* that, *if elected*, he will not accept a second nomination. It looks too much like a bargain tendered to other aspirants—*yield to me now; I shall soon be out of your way*—too much like the interest that sometimes governs the Cardinals in the choice of a Pope—many voting for themselves first, and, if without success, finally for the most superannuated, in order that the election may the sooner come round again. I am, however, in favor of an amendment of the Constitution in one of the forms prescribed, declaring that no citizen shall be eligible to a re-election to the Presidency, and also of an extension of the term to that of a Senator—a period of six years.

Agency of the President in Legislation.—I am persuaded that this should be strictly limited, 1. To the veto, qualified as suggested above; 2. To the command of the Constitution—he shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; and, 3. To furnishing, through the appropriate Executive Departments, such details for bills as any committee of either House of Congress may specially call for.

Leading measures of the late extra session of Congress.—If I had had the honor of a vote on the occasion, it would have been given in favor of the land distribution bill, the bankrupt bill, and the second bill for creating a fiscal corporation—having long been under a conviction that in peace as in war something efficient, in the nature of a Bank of the United States, is not only "necessary and proper," but indispensable to the successful operations of the Treasury, as well as to many of the wants of our commerce and currency.

Secret or oath-bound societies.—I have not been a member of a masonic lodge in thirty odd years, nor a visiter of any lodge since, except once, now more than sixteen years ago. There are, at many academies and colleges, as is well known, associations of students, tutors, and professors, for purely literary purposes, and their meetings, generally, for aught that I know, may be secret. Twenty-eight years ago, I was once present with such an association, and never since; and I have, within five years, received many flattering notices of my having been enrolled as an honorary member of as many such associations. I am sorry to be reminded that, by some strange neglect, I have failed to accept one of those honorable distinctions.

Finally, I am asked, *If nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, would you accept the nomination?* I beg leave respectfully to reply, *yes*; provided that I be not required to renounce any principle professed above. My principles are convictions.

Hoping that you, who have done me the honor to invite this general reply, may, with the millions, be enabled in a year or two to fix on some other citizen as your candidate more worthy, and, therefore, more likely to conciliate the majority of the popular suffrages,

I remain, gentlemen, your friend and fellow-citizen,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Population of Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia Inquirer answers our call for information in reference to the population of that city as follows: The gross population of Philadelphia city and county stands thus: White males 111,887, white females 126,317, colored males 8,316, colored females 11,515, slaves 2—aggregate 258,037.

The city, for example, contains a total population of 93,665, Southwark 27,548, Northern Liberties 34,474, Spring Garden 27,849, Kensington 22,314, Moyamensing 14,573. The remainder is divided among the smaller and less important districts.

It is now said that the "shower of blood" was nothing more than putrified beef's liver placed on the leaves of plants, by some negroes, for the purpose of humbugging their master, who had become very religious.

Partiality to self often hides from us our own faults; we see very clearly the same faults in others.

RAIL ROAD STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Stockholders in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company convened in annual meeting in this town on Monday.—Dr. F. J. Hill, of Brunswick, was called to the chair, and Messrs. James Griswold, of Wayne, and John McRae, of Wilmington, appointed Secretaries. 4552 shares of personal stock were ascertained to be represented either by holders or proxies. The 6000 shares of stock owned by the State were represented by Dr. John Hill. Reports were submitted from the President, and Secretary, and Treasurer, all of which were referred to appropriate committees. On yesterday a resolution was passed, requesting the Board of Directors to enter into a correspondence with the Directors and Managers of all Rail Road, Steam Boat, and Stage companies, constituting the Atlantic route of travel from New York to New Orleans, proposing a convention of delegates from each, at some central point, for the purpose of considering the propriety of reducing the fare throughout at some uniform rate.

Gen. James Owen having declined further service as President of the Company, Ex-Gov. Edward B. Dudley was elected in his stead, and the following gentlemen Directors for the ensuing year:—P. K. Dickinson, Alexander Anderson, Thomas H. Wright, Robert H. Cowan, of Wilmington; Samuel Potter, of Smithville; and B. F. Moore, of Halifax.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—No. II.

By uniting Raleigh with Wilmington, Fayetteville, Newbern and Beaufort by rail roads, in the event of the establishment of a turnpike to Ashville, the western counties would be enabled to reach a variety of markets, each one of which would give them as good prices as they now realize in Virginia, and South Carolina.—But they might still have the chance of running their products north to Norfolk or Petersburg, if strongly tempted, or if these markets should present greater inducements than those within our own State. Here, then, would be seven or eight markets, all easily accessible to the western farmer, and all but two within the borders of his own State.

The bill authorizing the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike, presented by Mr. Clingman to the last legislature, and which he sustained in a masterly manner, provided for the survey of a route from Fayetteville to some point on the line of the turnpike, at least seventy miles west of Raleigh. The object of this provision, was to secure the trade of the counties watered by Deep and Cape Fear Rivers, or at least, to conduct it with greater facility to Fayetteville.

Gov. Dudley, in his Message to the Legislature in 1838, speaks of this Western Turnpike as an object highly desirable, and he inclines to the general belief, on account of the roughness of the route, that its cost would be more commensurate with its utility than that of a Rail Road. And if a Rail Road should not be constructed from Raleigh intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, he recommends the continuance of the Turnpike on that route, ultimately to be continued to the Albemarle or Newbern, the selected point for a market town in the East. This is a plan somewhat similar to the one we have suggested. Yet we think it extremely doubtful whether any considerable portion of the Cape Fear and Western Trade can ever be diverted to the Albemarle country. It must, to a great extent, either continue to occupy its accustomed channels, or find new ones to Raleigh, Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern or Beaufort. These new channels will be furnished by this Western Turnpike, its continuation to Fayetteville, and its arms, diverging from Raleigh, Hillsborough and Greensborough, and other points, taking in, in common with the western trade, a large portion of the wealthy produce of the Roanoke.—More anon.

The Press.—Our neighbor of the United States Gazette very properly observes that "a *forced* paper, especially a political paper, cannot be made generally useful to a party or profitable to the proprietors, except as a means of buying office or patronage for its owners or conductors." This is very true, and will, we doubt not, be generally responded to by the reputable members of the editorial *corps* generally. The politicians of both sides frequently make sad mistakes with regard to newspapers. In times of high political excitement, when a few demagogues, with ulterior objects, desire to render themselves conspicuous by noise and profession, they denounce this press as tame and that as apathetic—forthwith hurry through the streets, collect a small sum of money, establish a violent political newspaper, and for a short time blaze away without regard to common sense or common decency. The result, in nine cases out of ten, is that the paper does more harm than good; gets overwhelmed in debt, and is either abandoned entirely, or sold out to some new *clique* with new objects. Wiseacre politicians of this class are great nuisances. They are the men who get a party into difficulty, without having the skill or the ability to get it out again. The experience of years has sufficiently shown that no ultra or incendiary political newspaper will receive either the confidence or the patronage of the public for any considerable time.

Philadelphia Inq.

A Sensible Fellow, and no Mistake.—One of the most sensible fellows in the world, is the editor of the Texas Galvestonian. Here is the proof. He says, "There are three things which people ought never to do. To question a news-carrier on his route—to peep over an editor's shoulder when he is writing—or ask the loan of important newspapers as soon as the mail is open."

The following impromptu was published in an English paper about the year 1803, immediately after receiving a packet of bulletins from Bonaparte:—

"We thank you for your bulletins,
Great emperor, king, and elf,
And hope you soon may have from us
A *bullet*-in yourself."

WILMINGTON, Nov. 10.

The trial of Lewis, a slave, indicted for the killing of Nero, also a slave, occupied the whole of Friday before the Superior Court which held its Fall Term here on last week. He was found guilty of Manslaughter, and was sentenced by Judge Pearson to be branded in the hand, and to be confined in jail until all the expenses incident to his trial shall be paid by his owner.

A good deal of attention was attracted to this case during its progress, and in the charge to the jury from the bench there was evolved a point of law novel and important. It has never, we believe, been adjudicated upon before.

For a proper understanding of the case, it is necessary to say that the convict, Lewis, cohabited in this town with a female slave named Tina, between whom and himself, according to the usage among that class of our population, an agreement was entered into to live together as man and wife, and at the time, the owner of Tina, (he being, however, neither a clergyman nor a magistrate,) read to them at their desire, the marriage ceremony of the Episcopal Church, they assenting to its binding force. It was in evidence on the trial that it is not an uncommon thing for the owners of slaves thus to propound to them, when they wish to live together as husband and wife, some ritual or other used in the ceremony of marriage.

In April last, the parties so living together, Lewis on going to the house of Tina, discovered the deceased, Nero, occupying a situation scarcely equivocal with regard to his own relative rights. A scuffle ensued, then a race, during which Lewis caught up an axe lying in his way, overtook Nero, and struck him several blows with the eye of the axe, of which he died in a few minutes.

His Honor charged that mere concubinage among slaves, or living together by mutual consent, the man considering himself at liberty to leave the woman whenever he might choose to do so, was not such a connection as would mitigate in the least degree the crime of killing a third person whom the man should find in his own place. But where some act was done, or some ceremony performed, although of no *legal* force, still, one whereby the parties declared to the world that they devoted themselves exclusively each to the other, and which approached as nearly to a valid marriage as any can which slaves have a right to contract, that in such a case the killing of another man by the husband for adultery with his wife, the law, as in instances of legal marriage, would extenuate the homicide to Manslaughter. A verdict was directed to be brought in accordingly.—*Chronicle.*

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Solicitor Strange and M. London, Esq., and the defence by Messrs. Toomer and Baker.

Trial of Edward Boling.—Edward Boling, the story of whose villainy has for some time filled the surrounding country, was tried last Friday on an indictment for Bigamy, at the Superior Court of Rockingham county, before his honor Judge Nash. The rare occurrence of the crime with which he was charged, the respectability of the parties suffering from it, and the novel character of the circumstances attending the commission of the offence, conspired to draw together an unusally large crowd of spectators. But the trial, in detail, turned out to be comparatively uninteresting. A very small portion of the train of minute but strange particulars, marking the steps of the criminal towards the accomplishment of his crime, was elicited on the examination of evidence. For the conviction of the prisoner it was only necessary to prove his identity, and that he had a wife living before and at the time of his second marriage; consequently the principal developements of the trial consisted in the proof of these barren facts. The case was submitted to the jury upon the charge of the Judge, and a verdict of "Guilty" returned after an absence of a very few minutes.

He was sentenced to be branded with the letter B on his left cheek, (which was carried into execution in presence of the Court;) to be imprisoned three years; and to receive thirty-nine lashes at three several times before the expiration of his term of imprisonment. His abode has been assigned him in Guilford jail.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

On Dit.—The Ohio papers speak of a rumor that Benjamin Tappan is to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, and the *renowned* Dr. Duncan elevated to the vacancy. He will be a worthy associate for Senator Allen. Ohio would be *beautifully* represented. If they two do not make that Senate chamber "ring again" we are much mistaken. Only think of it! Wm. Allen, Esq. and Dr. Duncan!!

THE CENSUS.

The Editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle has been examining the six returns of the Census, taken at intervals of ten years, each, since the adoption of the Constitution. The investigation shows some curious facts:

1. The population of the United States increases exactly 34 per cent. each ten years, and doubles every twenty-four years. The law is so uniform and permanent, that when applied to the population of 1790, and brought down to the present time, it produces nearly the very result as shown by the census of 1840. And thus we may tell with great accuracy what will be the census of 1850. It will be nearly twenty-three millions.

2. But although this is the aggregate result, it is by means true of each particular part of the country, for New England increases at the rate of 15 per cent. each ten years, while the north-western states increase 100 per cent. in that period.

3. The slave population increased at 30 per cent., but since at less than 25 per cent. The free population has, however, increased at the rate of 36 per cent. At this rate, therefore, the difference between the free and slave population is constantly increasing.

4. Another fact is that the colored population increase just in proportion to the distance south; and that slavery is certainly and rapidly decreasing in the States bordering on the free States.

This state of things continued, would, in half a century, extinguish slavery in these States, and concentrate the whole black population of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico, and the adjacent States on the Southern Atlantic.

Private letters from England state that if McLeod's trial had ended in conviction, the Government would have found it difficult to resist the desire of the people for a war.

Philad. Enq.

A Sign in Tennessee.—The Locos about Nashville recently gave Ex-Governor Polk a Dinner. All things came off in due order. The meats were eaten, "the *over-joyful*" drunk, speeches spoken, and toasts given. The sentiments on the occasion, taken in connexion with Gen. Jackson's late letter, indicate a disposition on the part of the Nashville Junto, to whistle Van down the wind, and rally around Capt. Tyler. One of the regular toasts was as follows:

The President of the United States—His prompt discharge of one of the highest duties devolving on the Executive by a judicious exercise of his constitutional prerogative, regardless of the insincere counsels of a factious cabinet, has *secured for him a fame which his false friends may envy but cannot destory.*

A volunteer toast by Gen. Armstrong—the Loco Foco Post Master at Nashville, was as follows:

By Robert Armstrong. John Tyler—Too honest to be a partner in the firm of Clay & Co., he is setting up for himself with a fair capital from the firm of Jefferson, Jackson & Co. May he do a thriving business.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated NOVEMBER 4, 1841.

The principal topic amongst the *savans* in our political circles, is the rumored misunderstanding between the Virginia *trio*, Messrs. Wise, Gilmer, and Mallory. I have tried to arrive at the particulars of this ominous occurrence, but could only learn, on the authority of *rumor*, that *letters* have passed between the two first named gentlemen. One thing is certain, and that is, that a better spirit is beginning to shew itself on all sides. I am able to say, from information derived from many sources, that the Whigs will come to the approaching session with improved temper, and that the 'Corporal's guard' (with the exception probably of Mr. Gilmer,) will rally again under the old banner of Whig principles. The "Madisonian," it is said, takes to itself the credit of this happy consummation;—but intelligent men, of all parties, will not admit its assumption of what belongs solely and exclusively to the intelligence and moderation of the great body of Whigs throughout the country. We have, under all the circumstances, much more to hope for now than we dared to expect one week before the second veto was sent to Congress.

The "Madisonian" this morning, tells the country, now looking for some financial relief, with an intensity of excitement that has never been equalled since the formation of the government, that it will collect now-and-then, for the benefit of its readers, such information in relation to Banks as it can glean from Encyclopedias and other similar channels!—*Alex. Gazette.*

"Corning and no Bank."—This is the banner under which Loco Focoism carried the city! "Corning and no Bank." Beautiful! Mr. Corning is President of *one* Bank, is a large stockholder in *twenty*, and has helped to charter at least *thirty*. And yet he is elected to the Senate under the banner of "Corning and no Bank!" Verily the People are good natured and credulous, or they would not have stood so great a gag.—*Alb. Eve. Journal.*

New Whig Paper.—John H. Pleasants, Esq. announces in the last Richmond Whig that he has formed a connexion with Edward W. Johnston and John Woodson, Esqs. for the purpose of commencing the publication of a new Whig journal at the seat of the General Government. He states that their preliminary arrangements are in such a state of forwardness as to enable them to issue the first number cotemporaneously with the re-assembling of Congress, on the first Monday in December, or immediately thereafter.

The Madisonian.—Thomas Allen, Esq. hitherto sole proprietor and editor of the Madisonian, at Washington, has disposed of a moiety of his property in that paper to John B. Jones, Esq. The late editor retires from the post he has held since the establishment of the paper, and hereafter the Madisonian will be principally conducted by Mr. Jones, and will as heretofore, support Mr. Tyler's administration. After the commencement of the next session of Congress, the paper will be issued daily.

How to make a Jury agree.—They manage matters curiously in some of the thinly peopled sections of the West. Some noted horse thieves had been arrested and tried several times in the State of Illinois; but it was impossible to obtain their conviction, on the clearest evidence, until last April, when two well known thieves being on trial, eleven of the jury threatened the twelfth with a taste of the cowskin unless he would consent to a verdict of guilty. This brought him to reason, and the men were condemned.—*Boston Journal.*

Mountain Butter.

2000 LBS. Choice Mountain Butter.
3800 lbs. BACON. For sale by
COOK & CO.

Nov. 17.

Laurel Hill to Rent.

ON Monday the 27th of December next, I will rent, for one year, to the best bidder, my very valuable estate known as Laurel Hill, with all its improvements. It is a first rate stand for a Store or Public House, and is so well known as to need no description.

WM. WALLACE McFARLAND.

Laurel Hill, Nov. 5, 1841. 76tt

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1841.

Walter R. Leak,
vs.
Shepherd Streater.
} Original Attachment.

William K. Streater summoned as Garnishee.

IN this case it appeared to the satisfaction of the Court, that Shepherd Streater was not an inhabitant, but resides without the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It was thereupon Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, for William K. Streater, the Defendant, to appear before our next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, then and there to plead and replevy, or so much of the debt due by William K. Streater, the Garnishee, as will satisfy the Plaintiff's debt and costs, will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of September, A. D. 1841.

76] C. MYERS, C. S. C.

FOREIGN.

By the arrival of the Steam ships G Western and Britannia, Liverpool p are received to the 23d ult.

Mr. Stevenson, late Minister to Eng and family, returned in the Great W

The utmost excitement had pre throughout England on the subject of Leod's trial, and two government messengers were stationed at Liverpool to to London the intelligence which m brought by the Halifax steam ships the latest dates, the public mind ha evidently more tranquil.

In the political world, the most im event that has occurred is the brea of a new insurrection in Spain, insti is asserted by the late Queen Chri

Private letters from England, are d ly favorable. The McLeod affair, it believed, would terminate as it has, troubles between the two countries factorily adjusted. Although there no sales of public securities, yet the more firmness in American Stocks, a fidence appeared to be increased. Cotton market had advanced, and large. This is a favorable omen, vinces an increased consumption of ticle. As the result of the English is now fully known to be good, there alarm that England will need su breadstuffs; consequently there ca drain of specie for that purpose. T litical intelligence is of but little inte There appears to be nothing stirring this country.

Mr. O'Connell has been ele Mayor of Dublin, and has accepted fice.

Lord Cowley goes Embassador, P Lord Stuart de Rothesay to R Stratford Canning to Turkey, Sir R Gordon to Austria, and Lord Burghers Prussia. Lord Cowley is a brother Duke of Wellington.

LIVERPOOL, October

Our last circular was under date of the since when we have had a further advance ⅛ in Cotton, and as the state of Trade ter is less encouraging than it was a few the improvement in our market is attri if not entirely, to increased uneasiness the political relations between the two this country, which doubtless has had s both on sellers and buyers, and caused s lation.

Since the arrival of the Steamer dates to the 2d inst., however, there has disposition to sell and less to buy. have appeared in the market today, of the last two days could not be realize and middling qualities are ⅛d lower instant, but the market has become accounts of yesterday's Manchester gloomy. The sales for the week endi amounted to 30,030 bales, last for that they were 23,110 bales, and for evening they are estimated at 20,000 bales amount 4000 have been taken by specula last week's business 6770 were Uplands Orleans at 5 a 8; 2900 Alabama, &c. at 5 213 Sea Island at 11½ a 22½ per lb.

Turpentine has been in good demand, 3660 barrels sold at 12s 4d a 13s, and prime at 13s 2d per cwt. To-day, however, 1200 barrels offered at auction, 500 only 8d a 12s 9d, similar in quality to what brought 13s. The sales of Tobacco this far amount to about 650 hhds. at former stock is now large, but the state of politics gives firmness to holders.

Court Martial.—The Montreal G says—"We understand, that, in purs of the directions of Sir Richard Jackson administrator of the Government and C mander of the Forces, a Court Martial w held on Mr. Johnston, an officer of C Dyer's corps, for participating in the c of Grogan, in the territories of the U States; and that, having pleaded guilty, after addressing the Court, in mitig punishment he was sentenced to be cashier ed from the corps."

Look out for Scoundrels.—There is doubt from the various feats of rascality pe petrated in this City, within a few days p that we have among us a set of desperad "fatally bent on mischief." A few nig ago, the Western Stage was robbed of two Trunks, almost within the corporate limits of the City, and, almost at the very same sp night or two after, a valuable Trunk w cut from the travelling Carriage of Simpson, Esq. of Newbern. One night the present week, a wagoner, who h camped in the Baptist Grove, was knocked down while in the act of kindling his fire but not being stunned, he gave the alarm and the assassin made off. On Tuesday night last, about 8 o'clock, as a Mr. Hig of this County was passing through Ca Square with his saddle-bags on his arm received a violent blow which felled him the earth, where he would, probably, have died from loss of blood and strangu tion, had not the noise he made attracted the attention of passers-by! And on We nesday night last, we learn there was an tempt to fire a House on Hargett Stree

This catalogue of less than a week's inci dents, would do pretty well for New Y or New Orleans, and shows stronger th any exhortation can do, not only the nece sity of Municipal vigilance, but of indivi caution, prudence and firmness.

Raleigh Regist

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESI

William P. Duval, of Tallahassee, to be gent in the Territory of Florida.

NEW YORK, N

The news from Europe has had the effect up the price of flour to $6¼, an advance of and over a thousand bbls. were purchased fo English market. The cotton market has not influenced by the advances, although the artic improved in Liverpool. Uplands 8 to 10.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

November 4.—Brigs Echo from Havana, Crosby from St. Pierre; Schrs. Peruvian from ton, Sapello from Nassau, N. P. 8.—Brigs A won from Fall River, Tuscan from Boston, from Guyana; Schrs. A. F. Thorn from N. Y Norway from Boston, Charles from St. Croix, ena from Newport. 9.—Schr. Samaritan from adelphia.

DEPARTURES.

November 4.—Barque New World for Barb 5.—Brig Morning Star for Cuba. 6.—Brigs for Berbice, Munroe for Martinique, Frank ditto, Belle for New York. 7.—Schr. North lina for Philadelphia. 8.—Brigs Vandalia for M aguez, Citizen for Jamaica. 9.—Schr. Se fo. St. Vincents.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1841.

The Superior Court for this County is now in session—Judge Pearson presiding. The Civil Docket appears to be unusually full; and we suppose the State Docket has its share likewise; though it is gratifying to find that there is no capital case.

THE DINNER TO MR. BADGER.—Yesterday's Register contains an account of the Festival [illegible] the Whigs of Raleigh welcomed the return of Mr. Badger to his home. We have not room [illegible] this week's paper, which we the less [illegible] it does not give even a sketch of Mr. Badger's Speech, which we learn from a gentleman who [illegible] present, was worthy of himself and perfectly [illegible] to his [illegible]. We express the unanimous [illegible] of the Whigs here, that Mr. Badger will [illegible] it for publication.

[illegible] and verbally, that he declared his entire [illegible] in the statements of Messrs. Ewing, [illegible] of the particulars of which he was [illegible], and of the truth of the re[illegible] no doubt. That he made an allusion [illegible] to the letter and position of [illegible]. And that he urged upon the Whigs of [illegible] Carolina to prepare for the next Summer's [illegible] with a determination to maintain their as[illegible] whatever other States might do. As an [illegible], he strongly recommended the [illegible] Convention at Raleigh, &c. In closing, [illegible] Toast:—

[illegible] Whig in 1775—Whig in 1776—[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] CONVENTION.—[illegible]

[illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—[illegible]

[illegible]

FIRE AT PETERSBURG.—Powell's Hotel and Stables, and the Presbyterian Church, at Petersburg, Va., were destroyed by fire on the night of the 7th inst. The loss is $53,000.

The President of the United States returned to Washington on Thursday last.

The Richmond Whig gives an amusing account of the reception and treatment of the President during his day's stay in that city on his way to Washington. It seems that he was almost exclusively in the hands of the Locos, such as the Editor of the Enquirer, Dr. Brockenbrough, &c., with whom his intercourse was almost entirely restricted. They endeavored to get up a grand Supper in honor of the occasion. "Subscription papers," says the Whig, "had been scouring the town. Thirty names had been procured—25 Locos, 2 Whigs, and 3 Tyler-men. Under these encouraging auspices night arrived. The entry of the Hotel was crowded. "Why, all the town are coming to the Supper!" remarked one. "Yes," replied another and another, "they are about to give Botts a tremendous Supper!" After this, nothing more was heard of the *Tyler Supper!*"

A SIGN.—Mr. Tyler was invited to a public dinner a few days ago, by a portion of the citizens of New Kent county. Of the committee, consisting of five, only one, (says the Whig,) is or has been a Whig. Mr. Tyler replies most graciously to the compliments of these Locos, and makes himself to be a sadly persecuted man.

MR. RIVES.—It is stated in the Virginia papers, that Mr. Rives has publicly declared his preference of Mr. Clay for the next Presidency. This could scarcely have been expected, as Mr. R's views on many points are opposite to those of Mr. Clay.—It is doubtless the result of a close observation of those statesmanlike qualities, and of that candid and straight-forward deportment for which Mr. Clay is remarkable, and which may well cover a multitude of differences of opinion. Give us a President, even if it be a Locofoco, whose whereabouts may be known.

GEN. JACKSON.—In the "old Hero's" late letter to the Nashville dinner committee, he denounces the Land Distribution act as palpably "unauthorized and unconstitutional." But in his message of 1832, he conceded to Congress the full power to dispose of the lands as that body might deem best. The following are his words:—

"It is in the discretion of Congress so to dispose of them as best to conduce to the quiet, harmony, and general interests of the American people."

This surrenders the whole ground. The lands were to be disposed of at the "discretion of Congress." The Constitution has not changed since that day, but Gen. Jackson has. He is now in his dotage, and the letter to the Nashville committee was written by those who could have had but little regard for his character for consistency.

GEORGIA.—A bill has passed one House, by an immense majority, to reduce the salaries of all State officers, including the pay of the Members of Assembly, about 20 per cent.

MORTALITY AT NEW ORLEANS.—From the 1st of August to the 28th of October, a period of 89 days, the deaths in New Orleans were 2,699, or an average of 30 each day. 1722 of the number were of yellow fever. The summer population of the city is 50,000, so that about one-thirtieth part of the entire population died.

BROTHER JONATHAN OUTDONE.—It has heretofore been conceded that the Americans are unrivalled in self-glorification; but the following extract from an article in the 1st No. of Blackwood's Magazine, on "England and her European Allies," shows that John Bull can beat Jonathan at his own game:—

"Away, then, with the narrow policy which would make us believe that England *has only herself to care for, has only herself to govern.* The Ocean Queen, the mistress of the world in arts and civilizing energies, *has to teach and act for all mankind*; she has to supply their wants, to guide their labors, to cultivate their minds, to confer an interchange of benefits on them all, and to unite them, if it were possible, in one common bond of good sense and good will."

PRICE OF PORK.—In the West, the pork market will be glutted this year, large quantities of last year's stock being yet on hand. At Cleaveland, Ohio, and Lawrenceburg, Ind. $2 50 is the price paid. At Charlestown, Virginia, $3. The number of hogs brought from the West to Virginia, will be greater this year than for four or five years past. About 5,000 hogs had already passed through Charlestown, and from 20 to 30,000 more were on the road.

John H. Pleasants, Esq. who has so ably managed the "Richmond Whig," for eighteen years past, takes formal leave of its patrons in a late number. He goes to Washington, as our readers know, to commence the publication of "The Independent," a Whig paper. In this address of leave-taking, Mr. Pleasants is exceedingly severe upon Mr. Tyler, in whom he has "no shadow of confidence," and against whom he is therefore for "open hostilities." The following is a sample of its spirit, which we insert without approving of its bitterness, but for some important facts which it states, and to show the public how roughly Mr. Tyler is handled by his Virginia neighbors, and former friends:—

"The unexpected and untimely death of Gen. Harrison, happy perhaps for him, most unfortunate for his country, alarmed many for the consequences which might ensue—those very consequences which *have* ensued, and from the very cause which their sagacity foresaw—namely, that his constitutional successor would aspire to a second Presidential term,—and in the vain attempt to secure it, would disregard the obvious obligations which he lay under to the Whig party, from which he knew he could not expect or hope for it, and sacrifice the fruits of the Whig victory, to purchase friends from among his opponents. I did not participate in this well founded alarm, because I knew that in 1839, Mr. Tyler had written several essays for the Richmond Whig, inculcating the one term principle, and that he subsequently plumed himself upon being the discoverer and propagator of a practical amendment to the Constitution, (rendered so by having been explicitly adopted by the American People,) so admirably calculated to restrain federal corruption, by taking away the motive for it. I knew Mr. Tyler well personally, and had known him long, and I could not believe, that a man so common place, so absolutely inferior to many fifteen shilling lawyers, with whom you may meet at every County Court in Virginia, would seriously aspire to the first station among mankind, for such the Presidency of the United States certainly is. I was well acquainted with his vanity and love of place, but I never imagined that his understanding was so perfectly unequal to bear with moderation the LUCK which he had met with, or that his judgment could be flattered into the notion, that he deserved *per se*, and from the direct voice of the American People, a prolongation of that high destiny which had been cast upon him, by a similar caprice of fortune with that which introduced Tittlebat Titmouse into the seat of the refined Aubreys. How egregiously I was mistaken, and how much I miscalculated the extent of Captain Tyler's vanity, I need not here recite, for the facts are familiar to all men. The result is, what was foreseen by more sagacious Whigs than I.—Mr. Tyler *has* set up for himself, and although he boasted in 1839, of being the first promulgator of the *one term principle*, now thinks that his own superior abilities, merits, services, good faith and *fidelity* to professions, and *gratitude* to those who, from a half-starved lawyer, made him President of the United States, entitle him to the benefit of an exception to his own rule.—He has arrested the course of that Reform in the Government which the American People commanded, and which General Harrison steadily prosecuted while he lived. He has done his utmost to dissolve the Whig party, in the ridiculous expectation of creating a *Tyler* party out of its ruins. He is known to rejoice in the Whig defeats, and to speak of the triumphs of our opponents, in Maine, Georgia, Maryland, &c. as *our*, that is *his* triumphs.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

"I shall enter on no encomiums upon Massachusetts. There she is; behold her. There is her history; the world knows it by heart." * * * "Where American liberty raised its infant voice, and where its youth was nurtured and sustained; there it still lives, in the strength of its manhood and full of its original spirit."

This glowing eulogy, uttered eleven years ago, is still true. There does she yet stand—full of her original spirit—true to her principles—faithful among the faithless—fresh from a new struggle, and crowned with a fresh wreath. The contagion of failure and despondency made us fear even for her; but, true to her ancient fame, she has taught the enemies of social order and public liberty that they must despair of success within her borders.

Our readers will, of course, infer from the above that the contest in Massachusetts has resulted in the renewed triumph of the Whigs. Governor Davis has been re-elected by a decisive majority, and large Whig majorities have been returned to both Houses of the Legislature.

National Intelligencer.

Mr. Badger.—It is with lively satisfaction we announce the return of the Hon. George E. Badger to this City, after a sojourn abroad which has only had the effect of making the *whole Union* as familiar with his character and standing, as his own State was, before his removal. It would be idle for us, considering the high rank which he held at the bar, to dwell upon the public benefit to accrue from the re-possession of his talents and knowledge. It may be permitted us, however, to gratify our personal feelings, by congratulating his old fellow-citizens and clients on this circumstance, and himself, on being again engaged in his accustomed professional pursuits.

Raleigh Register.

SEIZURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

Diplomatic Correspondence.—English papers received by the Great Western contain some official letters between our late Minister at London, Mr. Stevenson, and Lord Palmerston, relative to the seizure of American vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Africa.

The first note in the published correspondence is from Mr. Stevenson, and bears date November 13, 1840. It thus appears that the correspondence took place about a year ago, although it is now for the first time made public.

The American Minister communicates to Lord Palmerston the facts pertaining to the seizure of the American brig Douglas, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, by the brig Termagant, commanded by Lieut. Segram, in the month of October, 1839. The Douglas was bound to the river Bias, with a cargo of merchandise and several passengers. The brig was boarded by Lieut. Segram off the African coast, her papers overhauled, the American flag taken down, the hatches broken open and a British master and crew put on board. For five or six days the Douglas was thus held in charge of the cruiser, when, on the 29th of October, to the westward of Pepoe, on the African coast, the captain was ordered on board the Termagant, his papers were delivered to him by Lieut. Segram, and he was allowed to pursue his voyage.

For this outrage Mr. Stevenson demands the reparation due to the rights of the United States and the honor of their flag. He reminds Lord Palmerston that the American Government has always declined to become a party to any convention with other nations, by which the officers of ships of war of either country should have the right to board, search, or capture, or carry into foreign ports for adjudication, the vessels of each other engaged in the slave trade. The United States Government has evinced its disapprobation of the slave trade, and manifested its sincere desire for the suppression of that traffic by forbidding the introduction of slaves into its territories, and by prohibiting its own citizens from participating in the trade. The United States have kept aloof from the treaties in force between Great Britain and other powers for the abolition of the slave trade, because those treaties are of a nature which cannot, and ought not to be applied to the United States, under any restrictions or modifications whatever, "and the more especially as they have neither colonies, nor the means of carrying out those measures of maritime policy and surveillance which form the basis of those treaties and are so indispensably necessary to their execution." Mr. Stevenson concludes thus:—

"The undersigned has therefore been instructed, in presenting this case to Lord Palmerston's notice, again in the most earnest manner to assure his Lordship that these continued violations of the flag of the United States, and unprovoked wrong inflicted by British cruisers upon the rights and property of its citizens, under whatever colour or pretext, cannot longer be permitted by the Government of the United States; and that he has accordingly been instructed to express to his Lordship the confident expectation of the President of the United States, that Her Majesty's Government will not only at once recognize the propriety and justice of making prompt retribution for the unwarrantable conduct of Lieutenant Segram in the present case, but that it will take suitable and efficient means to prevent the future occurrence of all such abuses, involving, as they often do, not only great private wrong and consequent injury to property and life, but calculated to interrupt that harmony, which it is for the advantage, and it is no doubt the desire, of both Governments to preserve."

The reply of Lord Palmerston is conciliatory.—He assures Mr. Stevenson that Her Majesty's Government will at all times be desirous of repressing and preventing any violation of the flag of the United States by officers of the British Navy. His Lordship adds:

"With this view, indeed, Her Majesty's Government, previously to the receipt of Mr. Stevenson's note of the 13th instant, had, on receiving from Lieutenant Segram an account of the transaction referred to, called upon that officer to explain more fully and particularly the grounds upon which he had considered himself justified in detaining a ship under American colors, and with papers showing her to be American property.

"Her Majesty's Government have now directed a prompt and searching inquiry to be made into the facts of the case, as stated in Mr. Stevenson's note, and the undersigned will not fail to communicate farther with Mr. Stevenson upon the subject so soon as Her Majesty's Government shall have learned the result of the inquiries instituted."

The rest of the correspondence involves no new matter of particular interest. What was done by the British Government in relation to Lieut. Segram and the outrage committed by him we do not learn. It is something to find all pretension of *right* in the case disclaimed by the British;—if their practice is made to correspond, it will be more satisfactory.

Baltimore American.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 1st instant, by Daniel McPhaul, Esq., NEILL McNAIR, Esq., of Richmond county, to Miss POLLY, daughter of Daniel Kelly, deceased, late of Robeson county.

May she, when time has sunk him into years,
Love her old man and cherish his white hairs;
Nor he perceive her charms, through age, decay,
But think each happy sun his bridal day.—*Com.*

In Raleigh, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Rector of Christ Church, Mr. WILLIAM H. DUDLEY, of Wilmington, to Miss ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Dr. Simmons J. Baker.

In Cambridge City, Indiana, on the 19th ult., by Elder S. K. Hoshour, Mr. JOHN HOSEA, formerly of this place, to Miss SARAH C., daughter of Mr. William Conwell;—all of Cambridge.

DIED,

In Rowan county, on the 29th ult., ROBERT N. FLEMING, Esq., Chief Justice of the County Court of Rowan, an amiable, honest and very useful man.

In Salisbury, Mr. GEORGE W. BAKER, late of Fayette county, Ala., aged 27 years.

In Guilford county, on the 29th of October, JANE ROBERTS, consort of John Roberts.

In Somerville, Tennessee, on the 3d ultimo, of typhus fever, WILLIAM McCOLLUM, second son of Mr. Levi McCollum, of Hillsborough, N. C., in the 18th year of his age.

On the 7th of September last, in Gibson county, Indiana, Mrs. CORNELIA C. WITHROW, in the 16th year of her age, leaving an affectionate husband, an infant son, and other relatives and friends in the West, and many others in Virginia and N. Carolina to mourn her loss. Mrs. W. removed with her father, Mr. A. B. Holderby, in the fall of 1839, from this State to Indiana, and on the 5th of Sept. 1840, was united in wedlock to Mr. Robert E. Withrow.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Departed this life, on the 5th instant, at the residence of her son, Benjamin C. Covington, Esq., in the county of Richmond, Mrs. NANCY COVINGTON, in the 91st year of her age—retaining her mind and memory, but little impaired, until within a few hours of her death. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, Mrs. Covington felt a lively interest in the glorious Whig cause, and contributed no little thereto, by encouraging, aiding, and succouring the Whigs in their efforts, and communicating information of the purposes and movements of the enemy. And in after life, until within a short period of her dissolution, a numerous circle of descendants and friends were wont, at times, to gather around her, and listen, with silence and delight, to her glowing narration of the trials and eventful scenes, all of that olden time.—[*Com.*

In this county, on Tuesday, the 3d instant, Mr. EZEKIEL VANN, in the 73d year of his age, one of our most respectable planters and a very worthy and upright citizen.

In Salisbury, on the 30th ult., after a protracted illness, Mrs. AMELIA E. HORAH, formerly Mrs. Ballard, of Fayetteville.

In Hillsborough, on the 9th instant, after an illness of three or four weeks, Col. DAVID PARKER, Merchant, in the 27th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 17.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	30 a 32½	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	70 a 75
Coffee,	10 a 13	Nails, cut,	6½ a 6¾
Cotton,	8 a 8½	Powder, keg,	$5½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 11
Corn,	45 a 50	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	60 a 75
Flour,	$5 a $6¼	Sack,	$2 a 2 25
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	$1 16 a $1 25	Tin, box,	$13 a 13½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 10
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Lard,	7 a 8	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 6 ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy.) 8 ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET—November 10.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 75 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 25; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 11 00 a 12 50; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00, Corn 65 a 70; Salt, coarse, 30 a 35, Rice 3 37½ a 3 50.

Naval Stores.—Between 1200 and 1500 bbls. of Turpentine have been received since the 3d. The sales on yesterday were at 2 60, previously during the week at 2 55. Tar brought on Monday 1 45, a decline since our last report of 12 cts. per bbl.

Lumber.—The water courses yet continuing low, but little lumber gets down. A raft of flooring was sold a day or two ago, at 8 dolls. cash, the only transaction in the line heard of.

Timber.—Sales of mill timber within the week at 5, 5¼, 5½, and 6 dollars.

Bacon.—Prices quoted nominal; scarcely any thing doing in the article.

Corn.—Very scarce and much inquired for.

Rice.—A decline. Sales at 3⅜ a 3½, for new.

Peas of the various kinds are in demand.

CHERAW MARKET—November 9.

Bacon 9 a 10; Beeswax 22 a 25, Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 9; Corn 50; Flour 5 25 a 6 00; Feathers 40 a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Augusta, 7 to 9. At Columbia 8½ to 9¼. At New Orleans principal sales at 9. At Mobile 8 to 10.

Cotton at Charleston 6½ to 10. Corn 65 to 70. Flour 6 87 to 7 25.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, at the Old Stand of Nott & Starr, my FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Caps and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

7 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
100 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
100 kegs White Lead,
60 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Raisins,

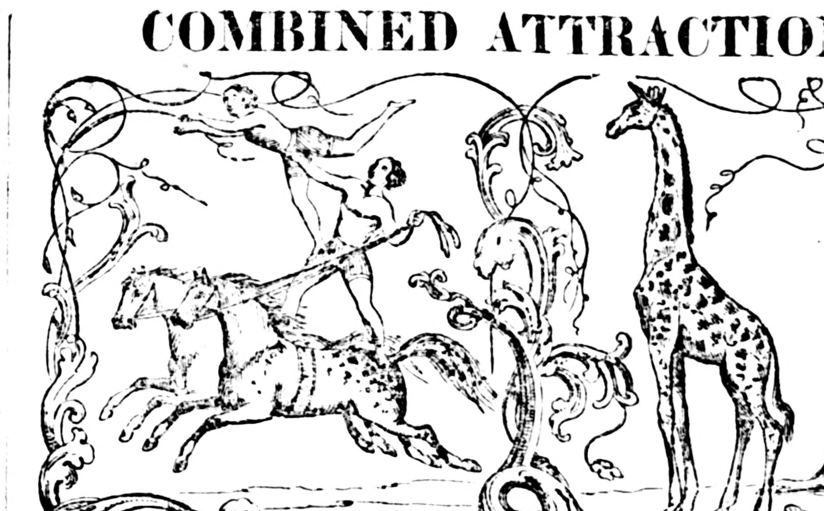
Which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce. JOHN D. STARR.
November 15, 1841. 76tf

PRINCE'S LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES,
NEAR NEW YORK.

THE NEW CATALOGUES are now ready for distribution, *gratis*, to those who apply, *post paid*, per mail. They comprise an immense assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery and Plants, China Roses, (150 varieties,) Bulbous Flower Roots, Splendid Dahlias, Green House Plants, Garden Seeds, &c., all of which are priced at much reduced rates. Also, 100,000 Trees of the six finest varieties of Mulberries, for the Silk Culture, at very low prices. A discount of 10 per cent. will be made on all Orders when Cash or a draft on some city is sent with the Order, as then all trouble of collection is saved.

Orders per mail to WM. R. PRINCE, Agent, will receive prompt attention, and be executed in a manner that cannot fail to give satisfaction, and will be forwarded as directed.
New York, Nov. 1841. 76-5w

COMBINED ATTRACTION!!!



MENAGERIE & CIRCUS,
FROM THE BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE, NEW YORK.
JUNE, TITUS, ANGEVINE & CO., Proprietors.

J. J. NATHANS, Equestrian Director.

THE above named Proprietors have the honor of announcing to the citizens of Fayetteville, that their Menagerie of Living Wild Animals and unequalled Company of Equestrians, will be exhibited in Fayetteville, near the Lafayette Hotel, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, November 23d, 24th and 25th, FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY. Doors open at 6, Performance to commence at 7 o'clock, P. M. Admission to the Menagerie and Circus, 50 cents. Children and Servants half price.

Among the Animals will be found the Elephant Siam, the largest in this country; the Black Tiger, the only one ever taken; the Kangaroo, from New Holland; a pair of African Gazelles; the Badger; a specimen of the Giraffe; Brazilian Tiger; Rocky Mountain Bear; Anaconda Serpents; with a variety of minor Animals, Birds, &c. &c.

The Equestrians, Mimics, Vaulters and Gymnics, are of the first reputation in their different departments. The whole will be accompanied by a first rate Band of Music.

N. B. There will be an Afternoon Performance on Thursday, commencing at 2 o'clock precisely.

For further particulars, see Large Bills, posted up at the principal Hotels. Nov. 16, 1841.

DENTISTRY.

DR. GILCHRIST has arrived, and may be found at the Lafayette Hotel until the 25th instant. Persons wishing to consult him, will please call soon.
November 16, 1841. 76-1w

JOHN H. KRUPPE.
Teacher and Tuner on the Piano Forte.

TERMS—For one Quarter (of 12 weeks—two Lessons per week,) $10.

PIANOS tuned and repaired on moderate terms.

Apply at Mrs. Brown's Boarding House, Hay St.

He has a beautiful German Air, with variations composed by himself, which he will furnish to those who desire it, or he will compose variations to any Air on application.
November 16, 1841. 76 tf

WHOLESALE GROCERY
And Commission Business,
At the Depot of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.

THE Subscriber, at his Old Stand, would most respectfully, inform his numerous friends and customers, as also the public, that he continues to transact the WHOLESALE GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS as heretofore, and will most thankfully wait on all who may call on him. The situation which he occupies, and the extensive acquaintance which he has in the interior, enables him to dispose of all goods consigned to him on as good, if not better terms, than any house in the place. He deems it unnecessary to make promises to the public of his great exertions to please those who may favor him with their business, but prefers them to judge by a trial. He has now in Store and for sale cheap the following articles, viz:—

150 BAGS No. 1 LAGUIRA COFFEE,
30 do do Rio ditto,
10 do do Cuba ditto,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 sacks Ground SALT,
150 kegs assorted Nails,
20 do do Brads,
5 boxes Loaf and Lump Sugar,
50 bags assorted Shot,
20 kegs Powder, (in magazine,)
30 barrels Whiskey,
40 do Rum, Brandy and Gin,
Boxes Cotton Cards,
Kegs Bar Lead, Boxes Glass,
Boxes Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Crates Crockery, assorted,
Barrels Mess and Prime Pork, cheap,
Boxes Soap, Boxes Plug Tobacco,
Firkins prime Butter, (Well's)
Boxes Starch,
Cases Hats, Bundles Brooms,
Bales Domestic Dry Goods,
Ditto Cotton Yarn,
Kegs Nutmegs and Indigo,
Bags Spice and Pepper,
Boxes Sperm and Tallow Candles.

In short a full and complete assortment of GROCERIES always on hand, together with large supplies of Country Produce.
C. D. GRANT.

Received this day on Consignment,

10 FIRKINS Wells' celebrated BUTTER,
20 boxes Virginia Tobacco,
2 casks old Nash Brandy,
Bacon Hams, Corn and Meal,
40 kegs Fresh Buckwheat, (good.)
Wilmington, Nov. 10, 1841. 76-3w

ROBESON COUNTY, Nov. 13, 1841.

To the Editor of the Observer:

SIR: In your paper of the 13th ult., Mr. Davis has made a reply to my publication in your paper of the previous week. This reply I consider so characteristic of himself that I had almost come to the conclusion to pass it by in silent contempt, for all who are acquainted with the contest between us, know that that communication bears only the shadow of truth, instead of the substance; hence I have concluded to condescend to notice him once more, to expose the fallaciousness of his flatulent communication.

In the very opening of his reply, if, indeed, it will bear the appellation, he apparently rejoices that I am possessed of susceptibilities, and hopes that they are so far aroused that I shall never after this evade the paying of a debt, though it be as unjust as the one he attempted to recover, and in which he justly and lawfully failed. Had not his perceptibility been as vapid as I found his defect in a knowledge of the Latin great, he would before now have known that I possessed susceptibilities. This he might certainly have discovered when I bid him and his school adieu, as already stated—and more especially when in attempting to construe certain parts of the Latin language, would plead, instead of his own incompetency, the author's defect; and in parsing or endeavoring to parse that language, would place gerunds in the plural number, &c. Hence I am constrained to say to that gentleman, before he would counsel me to sin no more, that he would first cast the beam out of his own eye, and then he would see more clearly how to pull the mote out of his brother's eye. But further: Mr. Davis would have the public know that I was challenged to an investigation whether he was a competent teacher of the Latin language; that for that purpose a suitable committee was selected; that the time and place was fixed, and that on that day myself and the gentleman whom I had selected came up missing; and then calls on the public mind to decide the whole affair between us with as much assurance and audacity as if he even had the Latin. I would have supposed that the circumstance alluded to, would have been the last that he would refer to, to help him out of his dilemma; for the gentleman who was selected for him, and who was present and examined him, I have understood, declared that he found him incompetent. And the other gentleman whom he speaks of as coming up missing, and to whom I only sent a verbal message, did, as I suppose, out of compassion for Mr. Davis, connected perhaps with other considerations, concluded it best not to set the precedent of instituting an examination of a school teacher after he had commenced school, and, so declined coming;—but this same gentleman attended Mr. Davis's examination at the expiration of his school, and from what he witnessed of his examination, he was so thoroughly persuaded of his incompetency, that he told Mr. Davis, previous to the great day of trial, that if he were called on to testimony, his oath would compel him to state publicly that it was his conviction that he was incompetent. And yet, after these two gentlemen, whom Mr. Davis himself admits were a *suitable* committee, had declared what they believed to be true, he endeavors to conceal so much of the transaction as to give the semblance of truth on his own side, and then has the audaciousness to call upon public opinion for a correct decision. Certainly he must still have supposed that I were in destitution of susceptibility.

What will he think after this! But again the conspicuity of the self-glorious manner in which Mr. Davis speaks of a certificate in his possession, to rebut my ipse dixit with reference to his incapacity to teach Latin, is very plain. Why did he say Latin instead of Latin! Was it my ipse dixit! Did I not state that in that opinion I did not stand alone! Let my former publication once more be read. But in this misapplication of the phrase the gentleman should be excused, as it gave a fair opportunity to all the readers of the Observer to see that he was no master even of ipse dixit with his certificate.

Once more: The assertion that he was absent from this State the whole of the eighteen months, to which former allusion has been made, corresponds perfectly well with the other part of his communication; and with regard to the veracity of that assertion, I leave the people of this community to judge.

Yours, &c. A. D. M'NAIR.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
C. C. SMITH

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.
November 12, 1841. 76tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,
For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and that without the omission of even one dose.—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs, and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is removed, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health.—What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence, there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse, than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to escape; at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been effected by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and profuse sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; obviates obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which this wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.
November 8, 1841. 76tf

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN WHEAT CULTURE.

In the Phalange, a Fourier paper published in Paris, Sept. 8th, a discovery of a new method of growing wheat is described which promises to be of great value in this important branch of agriculture. The process is communicated to the Paris print by Charles Poilard and M. Bernard, who dated their letter at Brest, August, 1841.

We have not space for the details of the process, and the many scientific and interesting remarks made in the communication of the gentlemen above named, and must content ourselves with an epitome. Wheat is sown on hard dry land, without any tillage of the plough, harrow, or other instrument, and simply covered with wheat straw one inch thick. According to the theory of Messrs. Poilard and Bernard, the wheat plant derives its nourishment almost entirely, if not exclusively, from air, water, heat, light and electric influence, and not from the soil in which it is grown. They say:

"In order to make doubt impossible concerning the mere secondary function of mineral earth in vegetable reproduction, twenty grains of wheat were sown upon the surface of a pane of glass and covered with some straw alone, as in the other case."

Notwithstanding the excessive and prolonged drought the past season, the above novel experiment has proved entirely successful, having "produced wheat of the finest quality." They say:

"The straw was more than six feet high, and in the ears were 50, 60, and even 80 grains of wheat of full development, the admiration of all who saw them, and particularly those which grew upon the pane of glass, and which were quite as healthy and as large as those which grew upon the common earth. It must be observed, also, that there was not the smallest particle of earth upon the glass, and that the plants were left entirely to themselves, without being watered or attended to in any form whatever from the time of sowing to the time of reaping."

The *rationale* of this extraordinary process is given in the following words:

"Straw being a bad conductor of heat and a good conductor of electricity, maintains the root of the plant in a medium temperature, and prevents the earth from being deprived entirely of moisture. The moisture of the earth, or the substratum being continual, facilitates the gradual and constant absorption of carbonic acid gas from the surrounding atmosphere, and hydrogen and carbon, the chief elements of nourishment to vegetables, are thus economized in regular supplies where they are constantly required, and pass into combination with oxygen from the roots up to the stems and branches of the plants in which they are assimilated, and the oxygen thrown off in the exhalation from the leaves. The straw decays but slowly, and thus furnishes its substance by degrees to the young plant in due progression and proportion,—such as the siliceous ingredients, for instance, of the pod or capsule—so that the straw corresponds to the four phases of fermentation, in progressing from the saccharine to the alcoholic, the acid and the putrid states, analogous to those of infancy, budding, youth and seeding of the plant."

The following medicine will not be very bad to take nor will there be much danger in the use of it, especially if the directions are followed. "None genuine except those that"—grow in the ground!

"*The Irish Vegetable Pills.*—We see it stated and having no doubt of the truth of the statement, hasten to lay it before our readers, that good Irish potatoes make the most valuable pills at present known. This medicine is admirable in its effect—working kindly with the system, and being entirely digestible. They should be prepared by roasting till they become "mealy," butter and salt then to be added in proper proportions, or they may be taken mashed, hot, with plenty of juice of a roasted turkey, or any other palatable gravy that will make them easy to swallow. The patient must exercise his own judgment as to the proper quantity to be taken as a general rule, however, three times a day will not be too often—exercise in the open air after each dose, will be found highly beneficial."

Massachusetts School Statistics.—The amount raised by town taxes the last year, throughout the State, for school purposes, was $491,015 23, which added to the amount of income of the surplus revenue appropriated to the same object, of $8,529 18, makes an annual appropriation of HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS. The number of children returned, between the ages of four and sixteen, is 183,492. The average sum appropriated to the instruction of each child, is $2 70.

A Modern Patriarch.—Wistram Coffin, the common ancestor of all in this country who bear that name, came from Brixton, county of Derbyshire, England, in the year 1642, settled at Salisbury, Massachusetts, and thence removed in 1652 to Nantucket, where he died October 2, 1681—one hundred and sixty years ago. In the year 1691 his descendants were estimated at 749; in 1722, at 1,580; and in 1827—105 years afterwards—at *twenty-five thousand*—a fourth part of whom, at least, were inhabitants of Nantucket, "the *nucleus* of the Coffin family."

A Good Rebuke.—The Pittsburg American tells the following very good story; and we dare say it is a very true one. Who the Judge is who figures as the hero, we know not, but on some points he is certainly as wise as Solomon.

Judge B—— had agreed to an arrangement for marrying his daughter to a blacksmith. His son, who entertained ideas more elevated than any of his ancestors, and was something haughty in his general manner withal, when this *astounding* information first reached him, sought an immediate interview with his father, whom he found in company with several others.

"Sir," said he to his father, "is that true which I hear, that you intend to marry my sister to a blacksmith?"

"And pray who are you, sir—and who were your ancestors?"

"That, sir," replied the son, "I should expect to learn from you."

"O, sir, you shall be gratified—your grandfathers were both weavers;" and then, to the *infinite* enjoyment of the son, he amused him and the company with anecdotes of their exploits on the loom.

A gone Case.—A beautiful pair recently appeared before a justice of the peace in Illinois, to be married. "Do you take this man to be your lawful husband," &c. said the justice. The feminine Sucker lifted her blushing countenance, and in touching accents replied, "*Well I dots.*"

It is wiser to prevent a quarrel beforehand, than to revenge it afterwards.

NEW AND *CHEAP* GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the recent arrivals from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; white, red and green Flannel, 4-4 and 5-4; Merinos, French and English; 2100 pieces Calicoes; plain Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Bolting Cloths; brown and bleached Domestics, from 3-4 to 6-4; with many other articles. All of which, being bought at the lowest Package price, are offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 6, 1841. 66-tf.

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Back and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8x10 & 10x12.

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

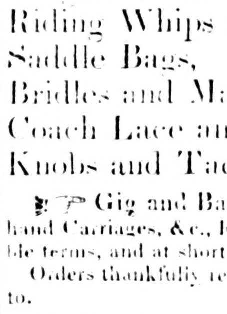
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,



TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Moleskin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

COTTON GINS.

I HAVE a few COTTON GINS unsold at Hall & Johnson's, Fayetteville. They will be sold at reduced prices, at 6 months credit. A liberal discount will be made for cash.

JOHN W. POWELL.

August 18, 1841. 64-3m

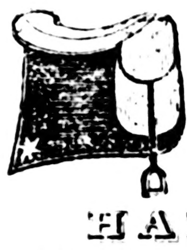
FARMERS' & PLANTERS' LARGE ALMANAC FOR 1842.

20 GROSS just received, and for sale by C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

September 28, 1841. 69tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING.



THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform the public, that he has commenced the above business on Market Square, next door to Mr. James R. Gee's, where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale, Carriage, Barouche, Sulkey, Caryall, and Wagon

HARNESS,

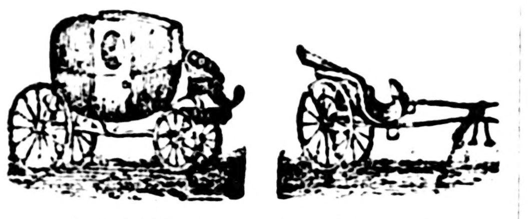
Saddles, of every quality and price, Trunks and Whips.

In short, every article usually found in a Saddler's Shop. Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell VERY LOW FOR CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers. He hopes, by strict attention to his business, to merit a portion of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING of every description in his line promptly attended to, and moderate charges made.

JOHN S. RABOTEAU.

September 29, 1841. 69-3m



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, October 1, 1841.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY ROBINSON, PRATT & CO., No. 63 Wall street, New York:—

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, enlarged.
Comstock's Chemistry, with all the late discoveries.
Comstock's Young Chemist, for beginners.
Comstock's Botany, containing plates of flowers, sentiments of flowers, &c.
Comstock's Young Botanist, for beginners.
Comstock's Geology, useful to agriculturists.
Comstock's Mineralogy, do do.
Comstock's Physiology, for schools and families.
Olney's School Geography and Atlas, containing the latest information, and used and approved most extensively throughout the country.
Olney's Introduction to Geography, with numerous pictures and maps.
The Child's Book of Geography, by S. R. Hall.
Olney's Natural Preceptor, a popular reading book for schools and academies.
Bentley's Pictorial Spelling Book, the most beautiful spelling book ever published, and most highly approved when known.
Preston's Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, containing also rules for equation of payments.
Kirkham's Principles of Elocution, with examples.
Cowper's Virgil, with English notes.
Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified.
Robinson's History of England, with plates, neatly bound, suitable also for school libraries.
Goldsmith's Geographical View of the World, for school libraries.
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols., school libraries.
Josephus' History of the Jews, 6 vols., school libraries.
The Family Polyglott Bible, two sizes, convenient in form, in various bindings, and well printed and cheap.

Most of the above works are in extensive use in all parts of the United States and Canada, and their circulation is continually on the increase. They are furnished at the most reasonable rates, and to avoid an unreasonable tax upon parents, such alterations only are made in them as the advance of science requires. In Press, The Family and School Dictionary, on a new plan, with illustrations and examples, By Rev. G. H. Gallaudet, and Rev. Horace Hooker.

The above School Books for sale by

E. J. HALE, Bookseller,
Fayetteville, N. C.

September 18, 1841. 68tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of J. C. & G. B. ATKINS. They intend keeping a large and general assortment of Merchandize, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the old Stand of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see their friends and customers.

JOHN C. ATKINS.
G. B. ATKINS.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats and Shoes, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c., Crockery and Glass-Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, Hollow Ware, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

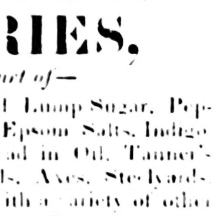
GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back-country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

NEW STOCK OF



BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large Stock of articles in the above line, purchased by himself in New York, which he will sell at his usual low prices. Besides a full supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, STANDARD WORKS, &c., he has a few ANNUALS for 1842, a great variety of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, with some new works, as Stephens' INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL IN CENTRAL AMERICA; Lady Blessington's IDLER IN ITALY, &c. &c.

Of STATIONARY, a full supply of Blank Books of various descriptions; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Cheap and Superfine Writing Papers, among which is Ruled Cap at $2 25 per ream, and Ruled Letter Paper at $1 25 per half ream; Wrapping and Drawing Papers, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

September 28, 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBER

STILL continues to do business at his old Stand, four doors East of the Observer Office and Book Store, where he has and will still continue to keep on hand, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead in Oil, Tanner's Oil, Hollow Ware, Iron, Nails, Axes, Stelyards, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope; with a variety of other articles not entirely in the Grocery line, viz:—

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Calicoes, Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4, Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, Combs, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.; all of which he offers low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

September 21, 1841. 69tf

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c.

E. J. HALE.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore County, one known for many years as the Plantation whereon I reside, the other known as the Williams' Bridge place. The former tract contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, the most of which is good Corn, Wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all in good repair, water good, and the situation desirable. The latter tract contains about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a considerable portion of which is Low Grounds of the first quality. The buildings are comfortable, among which is a new Store House and an excellent stand for business. Independent of the advantages of the Land and Buildings, is a Bridge across the River, which yields an income equal to any Bridge on Deep River. I will sell one or both on terms corresponding with the times. A part of the purchase money will be required in advance.

JOSIAH TYSON.

Moore County, Sept. 28, 1841. 69tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Stranguary! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

May 5, 1841. 52tf

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1y

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GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

HUMAN HAIR.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

From the Mayor.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, whose names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, L. S. and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*,

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Siphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dyspeptic* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A Fresh Supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1y

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Cotton and Grain FARM, about 850 acres, within three miles of [illegible] of which there are about 200 acres of [illegible] Grounds, on Gould's Fork. The Farm is [illegible] state of cultivation. Any person wishing [illegible] from 10 to 25 hands, would do well to call [illegible] for themselves. Apply to

W. B. M[illegible]

Wadesborough, N. C., Oct. 5, 1841.

BOOK BINDERY, AT SALEM, N. C.

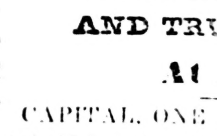
THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he [illegible] to execute *all kinds of orders* in his [illegible] ness and despatch, warranted well done [illegible] the style in which it may be ordered [illegible] works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco,* as may be [illegible] with *Spring Backs;* he would call the [illegible] *Ladies particularly* to the binding of [illegible] *ings &c.* in the most *handsome* or [illegible] to business men, the making and binding of [illegible] Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the B[illegible] *of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will [illegible] for him, and charge *no more* than his regular [illegible] at home.

DAVID CLE[illegible]

Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841.

LOOK AT THIS!



THE SUBSCRIBER W[illegible] constantly on hand [illegible] of ROMAN CEMENT, [illegible] TER PARIS, WATER [illegible] ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, [illegible] MASTOWN LIME, and also a constant s[illegible] BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best [illegible] and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, [illegible] Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep B[illegible] Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other th[illegible] Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and [illegible] either for plain or ornamental [illegible] Work. Any person wanting work done [illegible] a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers' [illegible] terer's Tools of the best quality, which I w[illegible] for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors [illegible] Market House, where persons can be [illegible] any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATT[illegible]

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Of which $627,000 is paid in and invested in Stocks, and the balance in a course of [illegible] by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Go[illegible] loss by fire, in any part of this State [illegible] take river risks between Fayetteville and W[illegible] ton and any port on the coast.

STARK & [illegible]

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling [illegible] Hay Mount, where there is [illegible] Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN [illegible]

June 16, 1841.

Loco Foco Friction Matches

56 GROSS Holmes' improved FR[illegible] MATCHES, just received and for s[illegible] the gross or dozen.—a superior article [illegible] ed. Apply to JAMES MAR[illegible]

A constant supply of the above kept [illegible] will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the [illegible] Agent's knowledge of their efficacy [illegible] enced by himself and many others. [illegible] tablished fact that obstructions of the [illegible] Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of [illegible] complaints with which we are afflicted [illegible] Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, [illegible] and irregular state of the Bowels. These [illegible] neglected, eventually destroy the [illegible] tions, and cannot be counteracted [illegible] that are truly effective. Removing [illegible] giving a healthy movement to the [illegible] and tone to the system throughout, [illegible] benefits to be derived from these pills. [illegible] offered for sale by the subscriber, with [illegible] rections accompanying each box. [illegible] by him as the composition of an [illegible] who has successfully studied and [illegible] complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, [illegible]

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. V. Gilbert, [illegible] Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I [illegible] ly taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and [illegible] ly pronounce them the best medicine [illegible] tacks that I ever have used. I have [illegible] cuits frequently administered them to [illegible] no instance without a sensible and [illegible] I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McDo[illegible]

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & CO.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general B[illegible] speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & CONE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & CONE, the inventors of this [illegible] brated medicine, from a long residence [illegible] South, and from the nature of their [illegible] been brought immediately in contact with [illegible] and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have [illegible] quently been compelled to witness the [illegible] of success in the practice of the most skilful [illegible] cians. The usual and popular mode of treating [illegible] disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach [illegible] bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics [illegible] which class of Medicines a very great variety [illegible] been recommended to the Public—all of which [illegible] had their advocates, and that which has been [illegible] the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark [illegible] its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine,* [illegible] are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when [illegible] a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the [illegible] nausea, and a headache, very similar to a [illegible] headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom [illegible] manent. It was the hope of avoiding this [illegible] things that induced us to try the Southern Tonic, [illegible] and we are happy to say that its success has surp[illegible] *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, [illegible] thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution [illegible] in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant, [illegible] deed it will be found the most delicate and [illegible] medicine known in those cases of [illegible] Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility [illegible] so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine [illegible] been received, on consignment, at the Book S[illegible] Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, [illegible] dozen.